

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

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[VOL. XXXIV.]

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Laws of the United States.



[BY AUTHORITY]

AN ACT

To authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Missouri territory included within the boundaries hereinafter designated, be and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of thirty six degrees of north latitude: thence west, along that parallel of latitude, to the St. Francis river; thence, up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence west, along the same, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the same empties into the Missouri river; thence, from the point aforesaid north, along the said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east, from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence down, and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi river; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down, and following the course of the Mississippi river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that the said state shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; and *provided*, also, that the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the said state, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to said state; and any other state or states now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same; such rivers to be common to both; and that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state as to the other citizens of the U. S. without any tax, duty, impost, or toll; therefor, imposed by the said state.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the convention of the said territory of Missouri, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States: *First*, That section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section have been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

Second, That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall be granted to the said state for the use of said state, the same to be selected by the legislature of the said state, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and the same, when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of the said state shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring, the right whereof now is, or hereafter shall be, confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section be granted to said state: And *provided*, also, That the legislature shall never sell or lease the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of congress.

Third, That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said territory, or state, and which shall be sold by congress, from and after the first day of January next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the state, under the direction of the legislature thereof; and the other two-fifths in defraying, under the direction of congress, the expenses to be incurred in making a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state.

county of St. Charles, three representatives. From the county of Franklin, one representative. From the county of St. Louis, eight representatives. From the county of Jefferson, one representative. From the county of Washington, three representatives. From the county of St. Genevieve, four representatives. From the county of Madison, one representative. From the county of Cape Girardeau, five representatives. From the county of New Madrid, two representatives. From the county of Wayne, and that portion of the county of Lawrence that falls within the boundaries herein designated, one representative.

And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be held on the first Monday, and two succeeding days of May next, throughout the several counties aforesaid in the said territory, and shall be in every respect held and conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as is prescribed by the laws of the said territory regulating elections therein for members of the General Assembly, except that the returns of the election in that portion of Lawrence county included in the boundaries aforesaid, shall be made to the county of Wayne, as is provided in other cases under the laws of said territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention thus duly elected shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to meet at the seat of government of said territory on the second Monday of the month of June next; and the said convention, when so assembled, shall have power and authority to adjourn to any other place in the said territory, which to them shall seem best for the convenient transaction of their business; and which convention, when so met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be, or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, as included within the boundaries above designated, and if it be deemed expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby is, authorized to form a constitution and state government; or, if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, as they shall designate; and shall meet at such time and place as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall then form for the people of said territory, within the boundaries aforesaid, a constitution and state government: *Provided*, that the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States; and that the Legislature of the said state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the convention of the said territory of Missouri, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States:

First, That section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section have been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

Second, That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall be granted to the said state for the use of said state, the same to be selected by the legislature of the said state, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and the same, when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of the said state shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring, the right whereof now is, or hereafter shall be, confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section be granted to said state: And *provided*, also, That the legislature shall never sell or lease the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of congress.

Third, That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said territory, or state, and which shall be sold by congress, from and after the first day of January next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the state, under the direction of the legislature thereof; and the other two-fifths in defraying, under the direction of congress, the expenses to be incurred in making a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state.

legislature thereof; and the other two-fifths in defraying, under the direction of congress, the expenses to be incurred in making a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said state.

Fourth, That four entire sections of land be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said state for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon, which said sections shall, under the direction of the legislature of said state, be located, as near as may be, in one body, at any time, in such townships and ranges as the legislature aforesaid may select, on any of the public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That such locations shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States surrounding such location.

Fifth, That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the U. States, together with the other lands heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a Seminary of Learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be appropriated solely for the use of such seminary by said legislature: *Provided*, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the condition that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the U. States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January next, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale; and *further*, that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt as aforesaid from taxation for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, in case a constitution and state government shall be formed for the people of the said territory of Missouri, the said convention, or representatives, as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause a true and attested copy of such constitution, or frame of state government, as shall be formed or provided, to be transmitted to congress.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided*, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 6, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the admission of the state of Maine into the Union.

Whereas, by an act of the state of Massachusetts, passed on the 19th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state," the people of that part of Massachusetts heretofore known as the District of Maine did, with the consent of the legislature of said state of Massachusetts, form themselves into an independent state, and did establish a constitution for the government of the same, agreeably to the provisions of the said act: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That, from and after the fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the state of Maine is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3d, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Confirming Anthony Cavalier and Peter Petit in their claim to a tract of land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Anthony Cavalier and Peter Petit, of the state of Louisiana, shall be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their claim to a tract of land containing two thousand and sixty-five acres, being an island in the Mississippi river, known by the name of Apple Island; for which tract of land

the said Anthony Cavalier and Peter Petit shall be entitled to a patent: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall affect the claim or claims of any person or persons to the same land, or any part thereof, derived from the United States, if any such there be, or the claim or claims of any other person or persons whatsoever.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 28, 1819.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To remit the duties on a statue of George Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the duties which have accrued, or may accrue, to the United States, upon the importation of a statue of George Washington, by order, and for the use of, the state of North Carolina, be, and they are hereby, remitted.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Further to extend the charter of the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia," and the act supplementary to the same, passed on the 24th of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and the act entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the city of Washington," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, unless sooner repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 28, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Esther Shipley, administrator of Thomas Buckmaster, late lieutenant in the thirty-third regiment of United States Infantry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Thomas Buckmaster, deceased, late lieutenant in the thirty-third regiment of the United States infantry, upon the principles of justice and equity: *Provided*, however, That the sum so to be allowed shall not exceed the amount charged to the account of said deceased, on the books in the office of the Third Auditor of the treasury department.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 23, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To continue in force for a further time the act entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was by subsequent acts continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and no longer.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 4, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Altering the place of holding the circuit and district court in the district of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court in and for the district of Ohio, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be held at Columbus, in said district, on the first Mondays of September and January, in each and every year; and that all causes, actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of every description, that are, or shall be, existing or depending in the said circuit court, shall be continued over and returnable to the said circuit court, to be held at Columbus as aforesaid, and shall be proceeded with in due form of law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the district court in and for the district of Ohio, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be held at Columbus, in said district, on the second Mondays of

September and January, each and every year; and that all causes, actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of every description, that are or shall be existing or depending in the said district court, shall be continued over and returnable to the said district court, to be held at Columbus aforesaid, and shall be proceeded with in due form of law.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 4, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of William McDonald, administrator of James McDonald deceased, late Captain in the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury department be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the adjustment and settlement of the accounts of the late captain James McDonald, with his brother and administrator, William McDonald, to make such further allowance for bounties and premiums paid, and for money due him, as an officer for recruiting, and for contingencies, as may appear equitable and just; *Provided*, however, that the sum so to be allowed shall not exceed the amount charged to the account of the late James McDonald aforesaid on the books in the office of the third auditor of the treasury department.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
February 28, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

Hartford Convention.

From the National Intelligencer.

REMARKS

ON THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

NO. IV.

In May, 1813, the federal party obtained a majority in all branches of the government of Massachusetts. Massachusetts was, therefore, now ready to prepare for giving "the tone" to the neighboring states. As, however, the legislative session at that season is always very short, and as the patriotic Compens had, after a warm contest, just been re-elected Governor of New York, a state on whose aid the conventionists had rested many hopes, it was thought expedient to defer commencing operations till the following session, in January, 1814. Accordingly, previous to the session, great exertions were made to induce the people of the different parts of the state to send in petitions to their legislature, depicting, in lively colors, their distresses, and calling on the state government to afford them relief. It could be noted, however, that of the four or five hundred towns (i. e. townships) in the state, only about thirty-five petitioned. Still this number was sufficient to make a sound. As a specimen, we give the following extract from one of the petitions:

"We remember the resistance of our fathers to oppressions, which dwindle into insignificance, when compared with those we are called upon to endure. The rights 'which we have received from God, we will never yield to man.' We call upon our state legislature to protect us in the enjoyment of those privileges, to assert which our fathers died, and to defend which we profess ourselves ready to resist unto blood."

So promising were the signs of the times, that the leading federal paper of Boston (Centinel, January 5, 1814) made this proclamation:

"A crisis is at hand—From every quarter we hear of deep and loud discontent at the conduct of the war, and of fixed resolutions to set on foot spirited and constitutional measures to restore peace."

Just at this moment, however, an unlucky incident occurred. On the 30th December, 1813, the Bramble, a British flag of truce, arrived at Annapolis, bringing news of the refusal of England to accept the mediation of Russia, but of her willingness to open direct negotiations for peace. This news reached Boston about eight days before the meeting of the legislature. Instantly all was a-buzz.

The goodly materials of resistance and disunion were scattered and disjointed by the rumours of peace.—Though the memorials from different parts called loudly for aid, especially against the embargo of December 1813; though the newspapers, during the session, were occasionally invoking the legislature to "face the foe," meaning by 'the foe' the government of the Union; yet, after much consultation, the leaders deemed it most prudent to postpone the project to a more fit opportunity.—They, therefore, contented themselves with a long and inflammatory report on the subject of the memorials. Among other things the report says:

"We spurn the idea that the free,

sovereign, and independent state of Massachusetts is reduced to a mere municipal corporation, without power to protect its people, and to defend them from oppression; from whatever quarter it comes. Whenever the national compact is violated, and the citizens of this state are oppressed by cruel and unauthorized law, this legislature is bound to interpose its power and wrest from the oppressor his victim."

"The question, then, is not a question of power or right with this legislature, but of time and expediency."

"Arduously desiring peace, they (the committee) are disposed to allow the government some time longer to prove its sincerity, and to retract its steps."

"And the committee doubt not that the real friends of peace will continue conscientiously to refrain from affording any voluntary aid or encouragement to this most disastrous war."

Among the remedies discussed in the report one is a convention of delegates from certain states, "to propose, urge, and even insist upon, such explicit declarations of power or restriction, as will prevent the most hardy from any future attempts to oppress, under the color of the constitution." But for this remedy, they were not then prepared, though they declared the right of resorting to it. The truth is, the arrival of the Bramble had disconcerted all their plans.

As great expectations, however, had been formed by political zealots, of the interposition of the state, an apology was due for the disappointment of these expectations. Accordingly, the Centinel, in announcing the adjournment of the legislature, made the apology. It began thus:

"The adjournment of the legislature, without some effectual interposition for the relief of their suffering constituents, will have created disappointment in many instances to friends and enemies. It is well known that a firm and intelligent majority sufficiently numerous to look down all opposition, were prepared to adopt any measures which the conviction of sober judgement would justify; and that the great body of the people of this state were ready to support the legislature in any course which they might have authorized. It is also an agreed point, that the tyranny and oppression resulting from laws made in violation of the federal compact, would have justified the people of this commonwealth in performing the great duty of self-protection, for aid in which, if requisite, there is sufficient assurance of co-operation, from other states whose circumstances are similar, arising not from compact, but from known disposition, and the feelings of good fellowship and mutual interest. There was in short no obstacle to the execution of any system, which might have been resolved on, that would not have vanished before the Majesty of the New England Lion rising in his strength."

In the close, several reasons are assigned for their "dignified forbearance." The first is, the hope of such a change in public opinion as would produce reform "without open or violent collisions, which once commenced might not be easily appeased." Another is, that "laws framed for the express and innocent purpose of protecting the coasting trade & fisheries; or a convention of delegates for definite objects of reform and redress of grievances," might have retarded peace—that "an open opposition here, though professedly confined to particular laws," might have "outraged or intimidated our cabinet into concessions of Eastern interests." Another is, the hope of peace. Another—"there is time enough yet—the spirit of the country will not be broken in ninety days, unless it be already too base for patriotic exertion."

This manifesto bears the plain stamp of authority. It was evidently written by some leading conventionist.

Such was the issue of the third attempt at organizing opposition to the union. The first attempt in 1809, was defeated by Erskine's arrangement;—the second, in 1812, by DEXTER; and the third, in January, 1814, by the Bramble. In our next we shall remark on the fourth and last attempt, in the autumn of the same year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 2.

This morning John F. Ferguson, William Murphy, Thomas O'Brian, Charles Weaver, Isaac Allister, John Jackson, and Isaac Denny, convicted of piracy, committed on board La Irresistible privateer, which they ran away with from Margarita, were brought before his honor Judge Bland, who, after a short but impressive address, pronounced upon them the sentence of Death. They were conducted back to jail, there to await the execution of the sentence. We trust the detection of crime in this instance, and the impending punishment which will soon consign to the grave the guilty agents, will soon have the effect of deterring others from similar outrages; and in the result, rescue our country from the stigma which such transactions have had a tendency to fix upon it.—Patriot.

Congress.

IN SENATE—MARCH 2. MISSOURI BILL.

[This bill is that which has been so long debated in the house of Representatives, and contains the provision restricting slavery.]

The bill was, on motion of Mr. Barbour, immediately taken up and read a first and second time; and, at his instance also, was then forthwith taken up as in committee of the whole.

Mr. Barbour then moved to amend the bill by striking out the proviso requiring the new state to interdict slavery within its limits. The subject, he said, had been so fully discussed, and so often passed upon, and the yeas and nays recorded on it, that he thought it unnecessary to say anything on the subject; and he should forbear even the asking for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. King, of New York, said he was perfectly ready to concur in the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Virginia. He had no idea of producing delay in bringing this matter to a conclusion, which would be the effect of discussion; but was ready to concur in any course which would lead to its speedy termination.

Mr. Horsey said, that, having been necessarily absent when this question was before decided, he wished now to be indulged with an opportunity of recording his vote.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered to be taken, and stood as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Ken. Johnson of Lou. King of Ala. Lamm, Leake, Loyd, Logan, Macon, Parrot, Pinkney, Pleasant, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Ala. Walker of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Tennessee—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burritt, Dana, Dickerson, King of N. Y. Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Trimble, Wilson—15. Mr. Thomas then proposed to amend the bill by inserting therein a section declaring the prohibition of slavery in the territories of the United States North of 36 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude (the same as was previously proposed by the Senate to be added to the Maine bill.)

This motion was agreed to, without debate. The amendments were then reported from the committee of the whole, and the first of them was concurred in without a division.

To the second (Mr. Thomas's) Mr. Trimble proposed an amendment, which was, to strike out the part thereof descriptive of the territory from which slavery is to be excluded, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

"All that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, ceded by France to the United States, except the state of Louisiana, the territory included in the proposed state of Missouri and the Arkansas territory east of the 17th or 94th degree of longitude agreeably to Melish's map."

Mr. Trimble said he would not have offered this amendment, but with the hope that some agreement might take place between the two houses, and in the belief that that amendment embraced principles on which the two houses might unite on this subject. When we go into the territory which was uninhabited at the date of the Louisiana treaty, and is yet uninhabited, very few, he believed, entertained scruples as to the constitutionality of the restriction. For his part, he did not see on what principle the constitution could be brought to bear on the subject. He had offered this amendment with a view, should it succeed, to vote for the bill in its present form. He had little doubt that it contained, principles on which, were it agreed to, the bill would pass the other house; and he was under the impression that it would not succeed on the principle of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, as it now stood.

The question was then taken without debate, on Mr. Trimble's motion to amend the amendment, as above stated, and decided as follows:

Yeas 12—Nays 30. Mr. Thomas's amendment was then concurred in, as agreed to in committee of the whole.

And the amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill to be read a third time; it was read a third time accordingly, passed, and sent to the house of Representatives, requesting their concurrence in the amendments.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MISSOURI BILL.

A message was received from the senate announcing that they had passed the Missouri bill, with an amendment, which amendment was in substance, to strike out the slavery restriction, and insert in lieu thereof the clause to exclude slavery from all the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, north of 36° 30' north latitude, except within the proposed state of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, this message was laid on the table long enough to give him an opportunity to make a report from the committee of conference.

The report of this committee was, three resolutions, recommending in substance—1st to the senate to recede from its amendments to the Maine bill; 2dly to the two houses to strike out the Missouri bill, the restriction upon the state; and 3dly to insert a restriction on all the Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes.

A motion was made and carried to lay the Report on the table. Mr. Beecher then moved to print the report.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would imply a determination in the house to delay a decision of the subject to day, which he had hoped the house was fully prepared for.

Some conversation passed on this motion between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lowndes, on the propriety of proceeding to act in this house on the recommendation of the committee before the senate had given the pledge required of them of first adopting the report by receding from the amendments to the Maine bill, in which Mr. Taylor opposed such proceeding, & Mr. Lowndes was in favor of it; inasmuch as it would be wrong to put in jeopardy a satisfactory settlement of this question, from an adherence to a mere point of etiquette and order: that the house could not fear that the senate would adopt the recommendation to recede from their amendments as the committee of conference was unanimous in their report, with the exception of one member from this house (Mr. Taylor) and became us further, as the disposition of the senate to admit Maine could not be doubted, they would have no motive to adhere to their amendments if this house should adopt the report. &c.

A long debate took place on the question of printing, or rather on the question, whether this house should act on the 2d and 3d propositions of the committee of conference before the senate had acted on the 1st. Those against acting immediately, and in favor of the printing, were Messrs. Taylor, Livermore & Whitman. Those who opposed the printing were Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Kinsey, Storrs, Randolph, Brown, Strother, Campbell and Parker of Va.

The debate had continued about three hours, when Mr. Beecher withdrew his motion.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the Missouri bill.

The question was divided so as first to be taken on striking out the Restriction.

Mr. Lowndes spoke briefly in support of the compromise recommended by the committee of conference, and urged with great earnestness the propriety of a decision which would restore tranquility to the country—which was demanded by every consideration of discretion, of moderation, of wisdom, and of virtue.

Mr. Holmes followed in a short speech, nearly to the same effect.

Mr. Adams, of Mass. spoke at some length in favor of the Restriction, and against compromise.

Mr. Kinsey, of New Jersey, and Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut, respectively, explained at large the reasons which would induce them to vote against the state restriction and in favor of the territorial restriction.

Mr. Meeker followed on the same side, with great earnestness; and had spoke about half an hour, when he was compelled by indisposition to resume his seat.

The Previous Question was then called; and the house having sustained the call by 103 yeas.

The main question was put on concurring with the senate in striking out of the bill the slavery restriction on the state of Missouri, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For concurring.—Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Allen, Tenn. Anderson, Archer, Md. Archer, Va. Baldwin, Barbour, Bayley, Bloomfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Butler, Lou. Cannon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Culbert, Davidson, Earle, Eddy, Edwards, N. C. Ervin, Floyd, Fisher, Foot, Fullerton, Gamett, Hall, N. C. Hardin, Hill, Holmes, Hooks, Johnson, Jones, Va. Jones, Tenn. Kent, Kinsey, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, McCreary, McLean, Va. Del. McLean, Ken. Mason, Meigs, Mercer, Metcalf, Neale, Nelson, Va. Newton, Overstreet, Parker, Va. Pinckney, Pindall, Quarles, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Rhea, Ringgold, Robertson, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Slocumb, Smith, N. J. Smith, Md. B. Smith, Va. Smyth, Va. Smith, N. C. Stevens, Storrs, Strother, Swearingen, Terrill, Trimble, Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Tyler, Walker, N. C. Warfield, Williams, Va. Williams, N. C.—90.

Against concurring.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Mass. Allen, N. Y. Baker, Batesman, Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler, N. H. Campbell, Clagett, Clark, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Edwards, Penn. Fay, Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gross, N. Y. Gross, Pena, Guyon, Hackley, Hall, N. Y. Hazard, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herriek, Hibbsman, Hiestor, Hostetter, Kendall, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Lyman, Macley, Mallory, Marchand, Meach, R. Moore, S. Moore, Morrill, Morton, Mosley, Murray, Nelson, Mas Parker, Mas Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Sergeant, Sissace, Sloan, Southard, Street, Strong, Vt. Strong, N. Y. Tarr, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tracy, Upland, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood—86.

The question was then stated on the second amendment of the senate; when Mr. Taylor moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude," and inserting a line which would exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, except Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

The Previous Question was again de-

manded, and again sustained by a majority of the house. The effect of the previous question being to exclude the question on the amendment, and to bring it back to the main question—

The main question was taken, on concurring with the senate in inserting in the bill, in lieu of the state restriction, the clause prohibiting slavery in the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and was decided in the affirmative,

**Yeas, 154
Nays, 42**

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

The journal of the proceedings of the house of yesterday being read.

Mr. Randolph rose and intimated an intention now to move the house to reconsider their vote of yesterday, by which they concurred with the Senate in striking the restriction from the Missouri bill.

The speaker declared the motion out of order until the ordinary business of the morning, as prescribed by the rules of the house, should be disposed of. From which opinion of the chair, Mr. Randolph appealed.

The question being taken on the correctness of the decision, it was affirmed by the house.

The house then proceeded in receiving and referring petitions; when, petitions being called for from the members from Virginia,

Mr. Randolph moved that the house retain in their possession the Missouri bill, until the period should arrive, when according to the rules of the house, a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday on concurring in the first amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill aforesaid, should be in order.

The Speaker declared this motion out of order, for the reason assigned on the first application of Mr. Randolph on this day.

Mr. Randolph being in the majority on that question, moved the house now to reconsider their vote of yesterday, in which they concurred in the first amendment proposed by the senate to the Missouri bill, which was to strike out the Slavery Restriction.

Mr. Archer of Va. seconded the motion.

The Speaker, having ascertained the fact, stated to the house, that the proceedings of the house on that bill yesterday, had been communicated to the senate, by the clerk; and that the bill not being in possession of the house, the motion to reconsider could not be entertained.

Whereupon, Mr. Randolph submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in carrying the bill, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the territory of Missouri to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," after a member from Virginia had given notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of the question decided last evening, in which the said members, viz. Mr. Randolph, voted in the majority on one of the amendments of the senate thereto, the clerk is guilty of a breach of the privileges of a member of this house under the rules thereof.

And the question being put whether the house would now consider the said resolution—it was decided in the negative—yeas 61, nays 71.

Mr. Randolph then submitted the following proposition—which lies on the table.

"That so much of the 57th rule as allows a reconsideration of any question by motion of any member of the majority on such question, on the day succeeding that on which such question be taken, be expunged."

A message was received from the senate, announcing that they had receded from their amendments to the Maine bill; but asking a further conference on the subject of that bill [for the purpose of making a necessary verbal amendment—to insert March 1820, instead of March next, as the original bill was drafted.]

Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and proceeded at considerable length to offer his reasons for wishing to prevent its passage—when

Mr. R. was called to order by Mr. Livermore, for deviating from the question under debate.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Randolph was not out of order.

Mr. Livermore appealed from the decision of the chair; but before the question was put.

Mr. Randolph withdrew his motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The conference was then agreed to; and soon after Mr. Holmes reported the amendment as above stated, which was agreed to by the house, and the bill was thus finally acted on.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Mr. Lowndes, the house proceeded to consider the amendment offered by him on the 28th ult. to the rules of the house—the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Randolph, being still under consideration.

Mr. Lowndes advocated his proposition, and opposed the amendment offered for it, at considerable length.

Mr. Pindall moved to refer the present propositions, together with his motion of the—ult. concerning stenographers, &c. to the committee of elections to consider and report thereon.

This motion was lost.

Mr. Randolph then moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. On this motion a debate nearly three hours continuance took place, in which the merits of the original proposition were chiefly discussed. Mr. Randolph

spoke an hour and a half against the proposition as submitted by Mr. Lowndes. It was opposed also by Messrs. Johnson, Warfield, and Meigs, and was advocated by the mover, and by Messrs. Wood, Clarke and Southard.

The question on the postponement was negative—yeas 70, nays 74.

Mr. Randolph then, willing to let the original motion stand or fall on its own merits, withdrew his amendment.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. Johnson and Brown opposed the proposition, and Messrs. Cook & Brush advocated it the question was stated on agreeing to the motion in the following words.

And if any member shall not confine himself to the question under debate, and shall be called to order; if the decision of the speaker of the house upon appeal be against the member thus deviating from the question, such member shall not be, at that time, permitted to proceed, without the special leave of the house.

And it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

**Yeas, 63
Nays, 87**

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report,

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of congress," as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that congress should postpone its determinations definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute—that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain. More than six months since, the appointment of a new minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that congress shall act before its adjournment.

The committee will not attempt to add anything to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negotiation, the redress, which has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—which has been a second time promised, and a second time withheld. In such a negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

For the spoliation which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness or partiality which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory, (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain,) to engage in savage hostilities against us—for all these acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and the property of the wrongdoer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance—

But by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the unoffending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund of our indemnity; one whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of these claims for compensation and redress which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants, which it was intended to annul if the projected treaty had been ratified, that the crown lands in Florida may be insufficient to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied as far as they will go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of our claim, Spain, by whose act the domain of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed as well as signed.

The following bill accompanied the report:

Be it enacted &c. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to take possession of, and occupy the territories of East and West Florida, and the appen-

dages thereof—and he is hereby authorized, for that purpose, to employ any part of the army and navy of the U. States and the militia of any state which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That, until the end of the next session of congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion—and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of color, shall be extended to the said territories—and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, within the term aforesaid to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of congress to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of congress to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the sum of—dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. King's Letter.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Rufus King, the American minister at the court of London, to Mr. Henry Jackson, one of the Irish state prisoners.
BRIGHTON, AUG. 23, 1799.

"Sir,
"I ought to inform you, that I really have no authority to give or refuse permission to you or any other foreigner to go to the United States; the admission and residence of strangers in that country being a matter, that by a late law, exclusively belongs to the president. It is true that the government of this country, in the course of the last year, in consequence of my interference, gave me assurance that a particular description of persons in Ireland, who it was understood were going to the United States, should not be allowed to proceed without our consent: this restraint would doubtless be withdrawn in favor of individuals against whose emigration I should not object; and I conclude, that it is upon this supposition, that you have taken the trouble to communicate to me your desire to go and reside in the U. States—Without presuming to form any opinion on the subject of the late disturbances in Ireland, I entertain a distinct one in relation to the political situation of my own country. In common with others, we have felt the influence of the changes that have successively taken place in France, and unfortunately, a portion of our inhabitants has erroneously supposed that our civil and political institutions, as well as our national policy, might be improved by a close imitation of France. This opinion, the propagation of which was made the duty and became the chief employment of the French agents residing among us, created a more considerable division among our people, and required a greater watchfulness and activity from the government, than could be before-hand have been apprehended.

"I am sorry to make the remark, and shall stand in need of your candor in doing so, that a large proportion of the emigrants from Ireland, and especially in the middle states, has, upon this occasion, arranged themselves on the side of the malcontents. I ought to except from this remark most of the enlightened and well educated Irishmen who reside among us, and, with a few exceptions, I might confine it to the indigent and illiterate, who, entertaining an attachment to freedom, are unable to appreciate these salutary restraints without which it degenerates into anarchy. It would be injustice to say that the Irish emigrants are more national than those of other countries, yet being a numerous, though very minor portion of our population, they are capable, from causes it is needless now to explain, of being generally brought to act in concert, and under artful leaders, may be, as they have been, enlisted in mischievous combinations against our government. This view leads me to state to you without reserve, the hesitation that I have felt in your case; on the one hand, we cannot object to the acquisition of inhabitants from a broad, possessing capital and skill in a branch of business that, with due caution, may, without risk or difficulty, and with public as well as private advantage, be established among us; but on the other hand, if the opinions of such inhabitants are likely to throw them into the class of malcontents, their fortune, skill, and consequent influence, would make them unfold more dangerous, and they might become a disadvantage instead of a benefit to our country. You must be sensible that I possess no sufficient means of forming an opinion respecting your sentiments; but the motives which lead me to interfere with your government to restrain the emigration of the persons above alluded to, oblige me to observe a due caution on the present occasion; at the same time, I desire not to act with illiberality, and should be unwilling to bring upon my country the slightest imputation of inhospitality. What Mr. W. has written, so far as it goes, is satisfactory; and on the whole I have concluded, after this unreserved commu-

nication, which I hope will be received with the same candor as it is made, to inform you, authorizing you to make use of the information, that I withdraw every objection that may be supposed to stand in the way of your being permitted to go to the United States, adding only that you may carry with you an unbiased mind, may find the state of the country, as I believe you will favorable to your views of business, and its government deserving your attachment.

"I must beg your excuse for the great delay which has occurred in sending you this answer, which I assure you, has arisen from other causes than the want of due respect to your letters.

"With great consideration,
"I have the honor to be,
"Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,
"RUFUS KING."

*The Alien law.
*The American Consul at Dublin.

From Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, FEB. 29.
We learn that Lord Cochrane had made two more unsuccessful attacks on the Spanish fleet at Callao; the first on the 2d, and the last on the 4th of October. When the last accounts left him, he was preparing a new mode of attack. It was however, thought that his lordship's views would not be realized. If the fleet should return to Chili, again unsuccessful, it was feared the government was so much exhausted in means and credit, they would not be able to make another outfit. Lord Cochrane attributes his failure to the construction of his rockets. The Portuguese, it was said, were about evacuating Monte Video and retreating to the Brazils, in which case General Artigas will again take possession of the place.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 2.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

The officers of his Britannic Majesty's brig, Sheerwater, arrived yesterday, inform, that a short time previous to their leaving Havana, the packet from Cadiz had arrived and brought despatches to the Governor, but no private letters. It was reported that she brought accounts that the king's or some minister's seal had been forged in Spain, and a levy of several thousand troops raised against the government, and marched to the walls of Madrid before it was discovered; and that Madrid was invested on all sides. The packet which is stated to have brought this news, sailed at 12 hours notice.

The above report was discredited at Havana.

A government packet from Cadiz, via Porto Rico, said to be 65 or 70 days from the former port, arrived at Havana a day or two before the Sheerwater sailed; she had been despatched in great haste from Cadiz, and it was asserted that she brought information of an insurrection in Spain—that a forged proclamation in the name of the king had been made use of, for the purpose of assembling a body of 10,000 men, and that when embodied they had marched to the gates of Madrid, determined on a change of government. The packet it was reported, had been thus suddenly despatched, to prevent the execution of certain forged orders, which were supposed to have been sent out to the Colonies, in the name of the King.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Tripp, of the schooner Lydia, from Havana, states, that a British ship had arrived there, in 43 days from Liverpool, furnishing dates to the 7th January. The intelligence currently reported to be brought by her, was, that FIFTEEN additional SAIL OF THE LINE had been lately put in commission, and were to be fitted out, as was generally supposed, to take possession of the island of Cuba.

Another meeting of the radicals had been held and about twenty of the delegates had been taken up. Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Waltham, were stated to be among the persons implicated.

(Charleston paper.)

INSURRECTION AT PETERSBURGH, Va.
We extract the following letter from Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, dated

"Petersburgh, (Va.) Feb. 29.

"The inhabitants of this town are in a state of considerable alarm, as I mentioned in my last. The night before last, the second best tavern in this place, a very large and spacious building, was consumed by this most destructive element, fire; applied, as is confidently supposed, by the hand of an incendiary—And last night another attempt, in spite of the most vigilant exertions, was made, but I am happy to add without success, to set on fire the lower part of the town. If the thing had been discovered only five minutes later, (as the wind was high) no one can tell where it would have stopped. A black woman has been taken into custody, and the strongest circumstantial evidence is at hand against her.

"The inhabitants of our town, as you may suspect, are in no enviable condition; for no one sleeps but on fire arms, and without expecting to be roused, either to stop the progress of the devouring element, or to quell insurrection. Indeed, the moment fire is called, an armed force commences galloping up and down the streets, and never halts till danger is at an end—and woe be to the negro who is caught out, or in any misadventure. It is supposed that the woman now in jail will meet the fate she so justly deserves, and communicate some important information in regard to the insurrection."

MARRIED.

At the city of Washington, on the 9th of this month, Samuel L. Gouverneur, esq. of New York, to Miss Maria Hester Monroe, daughter of the President of the United States.
In Kaskaskia, Mr. Robert Blackwell, one of the editors of the Illinois Intelligencer, to Miss Maria Stapp.
On Thursday the 16th inst. in this town, Dr. Joseph W. Knight, of Shelbyville, to Mrs. Ann Pleasant.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.
LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

It will be seen by turning to another part of the Gazette, that the committee of foreign relations have reported in favor of the occupation of Florida. The report is accompanied by a bill authorizing the president to organize a temporary government in that quarter; with a view, as is presumed, to hold it as an indemnity. A kind of menace to Spain is held out by the committee. They intimate that if the fund afforded by Florida should be insufficient to redress the injuries which have been done to our citizens, the government of the United States will turn its eye further west.—For our own part, we think the government should do this without its depending upon any contingency.

NEW STATES.

On our first page will be seen, among the variety of laws published this week, the two acts for the admission into the union of Maine and Missouri. The letter published below from a distinguished member of congress speaks in appropriate terms of Mr. John Scott, delegate from the latter territory. We proudly avail ourselves of this opportunity to add our own testimony of his merit and worth, not only as a politician, but as a member of society.

COMMERCIAL.

On the 10th of this month the Senate of the United States took up the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, and made some progress in it. Mr. King, of New York, on the same day laid on the table two important resolutions. The first proposes to extend the provisions of the Navigation Act to Bermuda, to the Bahama Islands, and to all other colonies and places, under the dominion of Great Britain, not now included in the operation of that act. The second is intended to prohibit, after a given day, the importation into the United States from the province of New Brunswick, the province of Nova Scotia, the island of Newfoundland, or its dependencies, the island of Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, or any other place in the W. Indies under the dominion of Great Britain, of any goods, wares and merchandise, except such as are the actual growth or produce of the place from whence they may be imported. If any other articles are imported into the United States, they are to be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate has passed the bill doing away credit on sales of public lands. The price is fixed at one dollar and a quarter. A second bill has followed the one alluded to, *hancu*, extending the time for the payment of debts due the government for land purchases, one year. We hope the measure will receive the same fate in the house of representatives which it did last session.

RUFUS KING.

Heretofore, we had occasion to allude to this gentleman, as being somewhat connected with Irish history, during the disturbances of that country. We this day present his letter to Henry Jackson, one of the state prisoners. In the year 1798, after the attempts of the Irish people to effect emancipation from the oppressive yoke of British tyranny had been defeated, and at a time when all the horrid scenes of devastation were exercised by the government party, some of the prisoners in confinement negotiated with the ministers in Ireland for a general amnesty, and offered to emigrate to such country as might be agreed upon. On the 29th of July, the agreement was entered into, and the United States fixed upon as an asylum for the proposed emigrants. Mr. King, the resident American minister at London, objected at the court of St. James to the arrangement—and on the 16th of September, 1798, his prohibitory remonstrance was notified to the prisoners by Mr. Marsden, then under secretary, who, as a reason, remarked that "perhaps Mr. King did not wish republicans in America." The letter published, is the only document at present within our reach. For the facts stated, there is ample historic authority. In the transaction of this business, Mr. King called to his aid the celebrated Alien law of President Adams.

CALAMITY.

An unfortunate occurrence recently took place at Boon's Lick, in the Missouri territory. Henry Carroll, Esq., register of the land office at Franklin, was killed by Mr. Richard Gentry, formerly of this state. The weapon was a pistol. The particular circumstances have not yet been made public through the medium of the press—inasmuch as Mr. Gentry has been custodized, & will undergo a judicial investigation.

LATEST FROM MR. FORSYTH.

The president of the United States laid before Congress, on the 10th, a number of documents exhibiting the latest

accounts from our minister at Madrid. The following letter is the only one published in the Intelligence.

Mr. Forsyth to the Secretary of State, dated Madrid, November 27, 1819.

"Late on the evening of the 16th of the present month, after my letter to you of that date had been sent to the post office, I was very much surprised to receive from the duke of San Fernando the remonstrance addressed to him on the 18th of October last. The causes assigned for this step you will find in the copy of the Duke's note of the 12th November, marked No. 1. After mature deliberation, it appeared to me that the only course which I could pursue, was to insist upon the reception of the remonstrance, and, if that was refused, to leave Madrid, believing that, in doing this, I should only anticipate the wishes of the President. It is possible that this determination will gratify the wishes of this government, whose good will has been lost to me, ever since the delivery of my official note. I the 21st of June, to Mr. Salmon. The truth of this supposition will be ascertained by the effect of my note of the 20th, a copy of which, marked No. 2, is enclosed. If they wish me to remain, they will receive the remonstrance or give me such assurances with respect to the grants as will justify me in withholding it altogether. I shall give you the earliest possible information of what is done. At all events, I shall not quit Madrid until the first of January, and will, if I am obliged to leave it, remain in France, until the beginning of March, with the hope of hearing before that period what direction congress will give to our affairs with Spain.—General Vivas was in Madrid at the date of my last letter. I did not hear of his arrival until the 17th, although he arrived on the 14th. I have been told that his appointment has been made known to him officially, and that he has, with great reluctance, accepted it. From the government of Spain, I know nothing about him, either formally or informally."

Extract from a member of Congress to one of the Editors, dated

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

I congratulate you on the final, amicable, and honorable adjustment of what is called the Missouri Question.

It has occupied our attention so exclusively, that we have not even passed upon the usual appropriations for the civil list; although the clerks in the various offices are literally starving for want of a quarter's pay, which is now due them. This portentous subject has been made a hobby upon which ambitious & designing men have mounted. They have dismounted as soon. The spirit which dictated the Hartford Convention was not more unwholly, than that which has assumed the disguise of humanity and religion, in misrepresenting the question into one of slavery, or not slavery. I was present when Mr. Pinckney made his inimitable reply to the speech of Rufus King. He took occasion to speak of the firmness, the talents, and the intelligence of Major Scott, the delegate from Missouri. Major Scott stands high, and was a happy choice of the people of Missouri, in these hard and unconstitutional times.—He is cautious and prudent, firm, and speaks well, and in every respect worthy of the high trust which devolved upon him here, on this difficult question.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

The important bill for changing the mode of disposing of the Public lands from credit to cash sales, was discussed at large, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to suspend for a further time the forfeiture of lands for non-payment, &c., was also taken up, and ordered *hancu* with the former bill, to be engrossed for a third reading.—*Nat. Int.*

REPORT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The following Report made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Anderson (of Kentucky) from the committee of Public Lands, on the petition of the Swiss emigrants, is published for the information of those concerned in applications of this or a similar nature:

The committee on the public lands, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Henry du Pasquier and others, praying, on behalf of themselves and other Swiss emigrants, that congress would authorize them to purchase a tract of the public land, lying on the west side of the Mississippi, and between the 30th and 37th degrees of north latitude, sufficient for the settlement of 3 or 4000 families, on terms more favorable than the general laws would permit, have had the same under consideration, and Report, that the question presented to the consideration of the House involves the expediency of selling the public lands to foreigners on terms more indulgent than those which regulate the sales to native citizens. This committee is very sensible that the mildness of our government, its wise and wholesome laws have produced an emigration, which has gone far to increase the collective talents and industry of the country; some of our most distinguished citizens, as well as most industrious and ingenious mechanics, are among those who have made this country their own, by adoption. But it is thought, that while we highly appreciate these benefits, we should not change the operation of the general laws of our country to produce the effect. So long as the freedom of our institutions is preserved, and wholesome laws are permitted to have their ordinary effect, the inducements which have heretofore had their influ-

ence, will still be sufficiently strong to produce the desired emigration. It cannot be conceded that special provisions, excepting foreigners, however meritorious, from the operation of general laws, and giving them advantages which are denied to the citizens, can be founded in good policy. It is a peculiarity eminently honorable to our country, that the native of Europe possesses in the acquisition of the soil here, the same advantages which an American citizen does; to give him more would produce a distinction not only invidious, but most unjust. When the law is now equally open to both, it would be a perverted use of charity to give to the stranger a facility which we deny to the citizen.

It is probable that during the present session of congress, the mode of selling the public lands will be so far altered, as to demand a cash payment of each purchaser. Every reason which could influence congress to make that change, would forbid this committee from proposing to sell a large quantity on credit still more distant than the present laws contemplate. If the public interests should be thought to require a system still more rigorous than the one which now prevails, and this too against petitions of a great number of your citizens, and the memorials of the legislatures of several of the southern and western states, it would indeed be an assumption of high responsibility on the part of this committee to recommend, in obedience to the prayer of the present petitioners, that indulgence to them, which the expected bill will deny to your own citizens.

The establishment of a community of foreigners within our country, secluded by their habits, manners and language, from an intimate association with the great body of our citizens, cannot be an event so desirable as to justify a departure from the general law. An unrestrained intercourse with the body of American yeomanry affords to the emigrant the best and probably the only means of acquiring an intimate knowledge of our laws and institutions; a knowledge which is not only necessary to give him the full enjoyment of his situation, but is necessary to render him a valuable and safe citizen to the commonwealth. It is believed that, if a large settlement was formed, exclusively of foreign families, to most of whom, our language would of course be unknown, many years would elapse before that general intercourse would take place, beyond the boundaries of their own community, which would be essential to give to them full possession of American principles and character; and it is by no means certain, that time would in such cases ever have the effect of entirely destroying their foreign character. While, then, this committee rejoice in every opportunity of communicating the blessings of their country to their European brothers, they believe that it can be safely done, only when they enjoy them by indissoluble association.

The petitioners have (many of them) been heretofore engaged in manufactures; and they rely for much of the support, which they expect to receive, upon the stock of manufacturing skill and industry which they promise to introduce. They have exhibited before the committee some beautiful and very satisfactory specimens of their ingenuity and skill, particularly in silk and cotton goods. Your committee felt the full force of this appeal, and very frankly state, that if any petition of a similar character can be acceptable to the house, this deserves to be so. Without referring to the known character of the Swiss peasantry, a settlement in the state of Indiana, of emigrants from Switzerland, gives strong evidence, that a colony established under the auspices of the present petitioners would be characterized by industry and unoffending submission to the laws. They resist the application, however, on the grounds they have stated. The terms of sale held out by the present laws are of the most indulgent kind; and if the public interests should even justify a relaxation from them, it is confidently believed that it should be in favor of American citizens.

In answer to that part of the petition which declares that one of the principal objects is "the domestic manufacture of cotton, wool, flax and silk," the committee will only say, that it may well be considered, how far it would comport with sound policy to give a premium for the introduction of manufacturers, at the moment when, by the almost unanimous declaration of our manufacturers, it is said, they cannot live without further protection.

The committee do therefore recommend to the house the following resolution.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Washington City, March 6.
The late News from Spain is fully confirmed by private letters; though no later intelligence has been received than that already published.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. DAVID WALKER, a Representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky. He departed this life yesterday morning, after a lingering illness of some weeks. He was a worthy patriot, and enjoyed, whilst living, universal respect. In conformity to his death-bed request, the usual ceremonies, on the decease of a member of congress, were dispensed with. But both houses of congress determined to meet at 12 o'clock to-day, instead of 11, to give an opportunity to the numerous friends of the deceased to attend his funeral.—*National Intelligencer, March 2*

775
Tammany Society.
The Members of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, are requested to give their attendance at the Convention of their new WIGWAM, first floor below the Gazette Office, on this evening precisely at the going down of the sun.
By order of the Grand Sachem,
JOSHUA NORVELL, 2d Secy.
Month of Worms 24th, Y. D. 327.

Fire!! Fire!! Fire!!!
Union Fire Company.
The members of the Union Fire Company, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Engine House at 4 o'clock P. M. on To-Morrow Evening. Also at Mr. Abraham Carter's School Room, opposite 1st P. M. on business of importance to the company.
By order of the directors,
T. B. MEGOWEN, 1st Serg't.

Military Goods &c.
Henry Fletcher,
Corner of Main Street & Jordan's Row,
HAS just received a fresh assortment of Military Equipments, consisting of
Rich plated and gilt mounted Swords, with belts to suit.
Gold and silver Epulettes.
Valuable and common Plumes—various colours.
Gold and silver Lace, &c. &c.
He has also received a few first rate Day Clocks, Clock Castings, Clock and Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, Crucibles, &c. &c. Which, with his former stock of rich Jewellery, Watches, &c. he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash.
Watches repaired in the best manner as usual.
March 24—12 3t

Iron and Castings.
REMOVAL.
THE Lexington Iron Store is now kept at the corner of Main-street and Cheapside, in the White house lately occupied by Messrs. Andersons, where is now to be found the best assortment of Wrought Iron, probably ever brought to Lexington, consisting of:
Tire of assorted sizes. Axe bar, Hoe bar, Horseshoe, Scalloped and square bar;
Also,—MILL SPINDLES, CROW-BAR, SLEDGE and WEDGE PATTERNS, PLOUGH IRONS, of various sizes,
Which assortment will constantly be supplied from the State and Red River forges, with from five to ten tons per week, during the season.—The quality of this iron needs no better recommendation than the use of it, which has been judged very superior by all that have tried it. Castings of a good quality, and well assorted, constantly on hand; together with every description of Mill Irons. All orders for Castings will be promptly attended to, and delivered when complete at the Lexington Iron Store.
Per T. D. OWENS,
J. L. SURETY.
Lexington, March 24, 1820 12—3t

Watch & Clock Repairing.
Daniel Curtis,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches in the house one door below Mr. L. Young's Shoe Factory, where he hopes by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. He will repair Musical, Duplex, Repeating, Horizontal and all other kinds of Watches, and will go in the country at any time to repair Clocks, on easy and accommodating terms. Those who favor him with their custom, may be assured of his personal attention.
An assortment of SILVER WORK constantly kept on hand.
March 24, 1820. 12—3t

Notice.
THE person who borrowed the eighth volume of ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY from Mr. Chas. Wickliffe's Tavern, will be so good as to return it immediately, as it belongs to the Lexington Library.
March 24th, 1820. 12

Wanting to Purchase.
AN Improved Farm, with between 50 and 150 acres in order for cultivation. A person wishing to dispose of one in Fayette or any adjacent county, will enquire of the printer for necessary information. Any intelligence left with the printer will be attended to.
March 24th, 1820. 12—t

YOUNG DIOMEDE.
A BEAUTIFUL DARK BROWN or BLACK just rising 4 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, will stand at my Stable in Fayette county, two and a half miles South West of Lexington, on Clay's Mill road, near Curd's Ferry road, and will be let to a few mares at SIX DOLLARS the season, or FOUR DOLLARS the leap. As Pedigrees are tiresome, suffice it to say, he was got by Mr. David Bryant's Diomedes, his dam by Bald Eagle, out of a Grey Alfred mare. Pasture gratis, and every attention will be paid by the subscriber, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.
ROBERT KAY.
March 24, 1820—12-2m

Scott County Set:
TAKEN UP by Jeremiah Colbat, living on Little fork of Eagle creek, a Brown Horse, a small star in his forehead, shod before, 14 hands high, nine years old, appraised to \$30 before George Berry, Esq.
A Copy. Att.
LEVI PREWITT, D. C. S. C.
March, 1820 12—3*

Cash for Mustard Seed.
The subscriber gives the Highest price in Cash, for clean SEED.
MUSTARD SEED,
Which he Manufactures in the best manner for Table use.
FARMERS will find it their interest to preserve the seed, and the public in patronizing
N. PRENTISS.
N. D. Cash for empty Mustard Bottles.
Lex. Feb 4.—5:00m—\$2

Benjamin Ayres,
(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street.)
HAS just received from New Orleans, and has for sale a quantity of first rate LIQUORS, purchased by himself, and carefully selected, consisting of
Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine, Sugar, Coffee & Tea.
Also—A few dozen PORT WINE and PALE ALE.
HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A
House of Entertainment,
For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. Those who wish to partake of the finest
OYSTERS,
Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.
9-6m Lexington, March 1, 1820.

AUCTION.
Furniture, Plate, Linen, China, Glass, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY THE 12th APRIL, On the premises, at 11 o'clock, WILL be sold,
THE neat Household Furniture, and effects of Mr. WM. LIDDARD, leaving the western country, at his residence, near the Free Mason's Lodge, Lexington.—Consisting of well seasoned Beds and Bedding, Bed Furniture, Bedsteads, Chairs, Drawers, Pembroke Card and Dining Tables, a very handsome pair of Pier Glasses, Dressing Glasses, Sideboard of Plate, a Dinner and Tea Service, China, Glass, Books, a few pieces Irish Linen, a new set of Ivory handled balanced Knives and Forks, a grand Piano Forte, an elegant Microscope, a travelling Dearborn Wagon, empty Bottles, Kitchen requisites, &c. To be viewed a day previous to the sale.
11 Lexington, March 15.

JUNIATTA BAR IRON
I have just received a large quantity of Juniatta bar Iron, Stamped VALENTINES & THOMAS, CONSISTING OF
Tire, Horse Shoe, Axe, Hoe, Scalloped and Square Bars;
Together with a large proportion of Mill and Plough Irons,
DRAWN in the most masterly manner, as respects quality. I will warrant it equal to any manufactured in the state of Pennsylvania. Persons wishing to be supplied, will find my store in Limestone-street, three doors from Higgins & Pritchard's.
ABRAHAM S. VALENTINE.
Lexington, March 9th, 1820—10 9t

Just Received,
A FEW BARRELS OF VERY SUPERIOR Old Whiskey,
By the Barrel or Gallon—Also,
Good New Whiskey,
By the Barrel, for sale by
M. J. NOUVEL.
Lex. March 10, 1820—10-4t

Alexander Parker & Son,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment, the
Imperial, Gun Powder and Young Hyson TEAS, COFFEE and LOAF SUGAR.
Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.
9-12 Lexington, March 1, 1820.

75 Dollars Reward.
STOP THE ROGUE!!!
Alexander W. Jones,
SIX feet four inches high, tolerably well proportioned, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, with a scar on his chin, a downy look and has a swinging walk; aged about twenty three or four years, and is an elegant scribbler. The said Jones left my place of residence on the 4th inst. at night with the following stolen articles viz:—Sixty one and a half dollars in notes on the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, a case of Plotting Instruments with Ivory scales; a Pea Green frock Coat of fine cloth, and a Dark Roan HORSE, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, tolerably well made, and has a hopping pace, with a number of small articles. The said Jones was raised in Clark county, K. but said he came from the six mile Prairie, Illinois, and probably he will return there.—He had on when he started, a blue Cloth Dress Coat, Vest and Pantaloons of the same, and a composition or brass Watch. Whoever will deliver said Jones and horse to me living in Woodford county Ky. near Versailles, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for Jones alone, if delivered or confined in any jail in the United States so that I get him.
MOSES P. ELLIS.
March 9, 1820—10 4t

20 Dollars Reward.
BROKE out of my enclosure in Lexington, on Monday the 24th ultimo, A Large Bay Horse.
About ten years old, sixteen hands high, has a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, and as well as I can recollect, has a small blemish in one of his eyes; one white foot, and I believe has a brand of an R on the buttock.—He trots pretty well, but paces roughly. He is remarkably gentle, and there is little doubt but he has been taken off by some villain. Whoever will detect the thief, and deliver him over into the hands of justice, shall receive the above reward, and for the horse a lone shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all expenses paid.
ROBT. A. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, Feby. 9, 1820—6

Benjamin Ayres,
(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street.)
HAS just received from New Orleans, and has for sale a quantity of first rate LIQUORS, purchased by himself, and carefully selected, consisting of
Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine, Sugar, Coffee & Tea.
Also—A few dozen PORT WINE and PALE ALE.
HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A
House of Entertainment,
For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. Those who wish to partake of the finest
OYSTERS,
Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.
9-6m Lexington, March 1, 1820.

For Sale.
OR in exchange for a strong, healthy NEGRO GIRL, from fifteen to twenty years of age, a first rate
Patent Piano Forte,
With three stops—made by GUILD & SON of New-York. Enquire of the Printers.
Lexington, Feby. 29, 1820.—9t

1000 bushels Barley!!
CONFEED & M. MAHON,
WILL GIVE FIFTY CENTS CASH per bushel for SEVEN THOUSAND BUSHELS BARLEY, on delivery at their Brewery between the months of September and December next.
10-4t Lexington Brewery, March 10, 1820.

Lexington Manufactory of PRINTING INK,
OF which this paper is printed, may be had from 100 to 2000 pounds, on terms 20 per cent, cheaper than imported, at the Manufactory of
JOHN STICKNEY.
Lexington, March 15, 1820.—11

LEGHORN BONNETS &c.
Mrs. Saunders,
HAS just received a quantity of elegant and common
Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, ALSO—DOLLS, BEADS &c. &c.
WITH a general assortment of every article in the MILLINERY LINE, which customers are invited to examine for themselves, and judge of the price and quality. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for Bankable money.
If no further CREDIT can be given—and those who owe will confer a favour by settling their accounts.
11-9t Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Navy Commissioners Office,
26th FEBRUARY, 1820.
Navy Beef and Pork for 1821.
THE Commissioners of the Navy will receive proposals till the 1st day of MAY next, for furnishing
2,000 to 2,500 barrels of PORK,
2,500 to 3,000 barrels of BEEF,
For the use of the Navy of the United States for the year 1821; delivered in the course of the winter of 1820 and 1821; at either of the following places, and to be paid for on its being duly inspected and delivered, at either Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Norfolk.
Also, for furnishing, deliverable within the said period, at New Orleans,
150 to 200 barrels of PORK,
200 to 250 barrels of BEEF.
These provisions must be of the best quality, well salted and salt petred. The barrels must be made of seasoned heart of white oak, and fully hooped. The Beef to be cut into pieces of 10 lb. each. The Pork into pieces of 8 lb. each; so that 20 pieces of beef, or 25 pieces of pork, will make a barrel of 300 lbs. February 29.—11-1m

To be published in the Boston Patriot, the New York National Advocate, the Baltimore Patriot, the Alexandria Herald, the Norfolk Herald, the Kentucky Gazette and Scioto Gazette for one month.

Take Notice.
ALL those indebted to the estate of Vincent Cromwell, dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, as we wish to close all outstanding accounts. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice are informed, that their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All these having claims against the estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for payment.
JOSHUA CROMWELL,
VINCENT CROMWELL, } Ex'rs.
March 16, 1820—11-3t

TAKEN up by John Oliver, living in Fayette county, near col. Roger Quarles's, one BAY HORSE, very much hipshot in the right hind, about 7 years old next spring, supposed to be 5 feet high; appraised to \$50, this 28th day of December, 1819.
A copy—Att.
JAS. WOOD, J.P.F.C.

TAKEN up by Thomas Reyburn, living in Fayette county, 6 miles from Lexington, on the Iron-works road, one BAY MARE, 4 years old next spring, supposed to be 14 hands and one inch high, blind in the right eye; her left hind foot white, and has a dim star in her forehead—appraised to \$20 this 8th day of December, 1819.
Copy. Att.
JAS. WOOD, J.P.

Wanted,
A MILLER who is well acquainted with Manufacturing Flour, to whom a generous price will be given, if well recommended.
Enquire of the Printers.
Oct. 15—42tf

Rope-Making Business.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the
Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BAILE ROPE, CALES and TARED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of T.I.R.
MORRISON & BRUCE,
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—t

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.
MARCH TERM, 1820, 21 DAY.
Benjamin Tyler and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Shore, Complainants,
Against
Richard Shore's heirs, Deft's.
THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Hambrick and Sally his wife, John Crider and Polly his wife, James Stephens and Tamy his wife, Gilbert Shore, and John Shore are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, William Hambrick and wife, John Crider and wife, James Stephens and wife, Gilbert Shore and John Shore, do appear here on or before the first day of the next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A copy.—Test,
12-2t NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.

Poetry.



SONG—BY T. MOORE.

As slow our ship her foamy track,
Against the wind was cleaving—
Her trembling pennant still looked back,
To that dear Isle 'twas leaving:
So loth we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts, where'er we rove,
To those we left behind us.

When, round the bowl of vanished years,
We talk of joys that seem;
And smiles that might as well be tears,
So soft, so sad, their beaming;
While memory brings us back again,
Each early tie that twined us:
O, sweetest the cup that circles then,
To those we've left behind us!

And when in other climes we meet,
Some idle or vale enchanting,
Where all looks flowery, wild and sweet,
And nought but love is wanting;
We think how great had been our bliss,
If heaven had but assigned us,
To live and die in scenes like this,
With some we've left behind us.

TIME.

Soon beneath the brightest skies,
Clouds appear and storms arise;
While the heavens, tempest torn,
Seem with earthly grief to mourn.

Where would human folly run,
From the gloom that dims the sun?
Can a sordid thing of clay,
Soar above the orb of day?

Silly mortal, not to know,
Every bliss must have its woe:
Every beam of light its shade,
Every tint of beauty fade!

Silly mortal to repine,
That the lot of nature's thine.

Barber's Intelligence.

TO attempt a prohibition of CREDIT in my establishment (after being so liberal as I have been heretofore,) I am sensible will be attended with some considerable difficulty, but conscious of the readiness of my friends to assist me in any laudable undertaking I may think expedient to adopt, in times like these, (which are truly calculated to try men's souls) I am determined to risk the consequences; and have therefore come to this resolution—That, on and after the 10th day of March next, I sincerely hope the literal meaning of these four short words, will meet the entire approbation of all those who now DO, or hereafter MAY be pleased to visit No. 7, CHEAPSIDE.

I am respectfully, the public's obedient servant,
JAMES M. PIKE.
Lexington, 24th Feb'y, 1820—3

Nashville Female Academy.

THE Sixth session of the Nashville Female Academy commenced on Monday the 17th instant—the Reverend William Hume, superintendent, Miss Payson principal instructor, aided by Miss Ferrington, Miss Childs, Miss Sterns, and Miss Carl.

The Trustees have the pleasure to state, that at no time since the establishment of the Seminary, have its advantages been so great, or its prospects so flattering. The proficiency of the pupils is the best test of the teachers' ability: the most satisfactory evidence in this respect was furnished at the last examination. Nor was it their correct tuition alone, for which the teachers of the last session deserve the thanks of the Trustees and of the public; the good order and discipline which marked its progress were no less beneficial in their effects—no less creditable to those from whom they emanated, and by whom they were maintained.

Near the close of the last session the trustees were so fortunate as to procure the services of the Reverend Mr. Hume in the capacity of superintendent. The Institution has also been greatly benefited by the acquisition of Miss Ferrington, of Boston, Massachusetts; who commenced her duties with the present session.

The experience and accomplishments of the instructors, the purity and learning of the superintendant, cannot fail to secure the confidence of parents and guardians.

The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Geography, Ancient and modern with the use of the Globes, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany and Mythology, Plain Sewing, Filigree, and all kinds of ornamental Needle Work, Embroidery, "Tamworth Rug work, &c. &c." Drawing and Painting, in their various branches, Flowers, Fruit, Figures, Perspective, Paintings on Velvet, Satin and Wood; and in imitation of Inlaid and Bronze. To these Music will be added, as soon as a suitable teacher of Music can be procured.

The trustees have already resolved that as testimonials of their literary merit and pretensions, they will give Diplomas to such Young Ladies as shall complete the prescribed course of studies.

The new wing of the Academy is finished. 300 pupils can now be accommodated. The additional room by this attained, will enable the trustees to receive more students than have yet attended.

The Reverend Mr. Harrison and Lady continue to have the charge of the Stewards' House. From their qualifications, and exertions to accommodate, it is confidently believed that they will give satisfaction.

The Stewards' House is more than ever inspected by the trustees. The Young Ladies who board there are immediately under the eye of the teachers, subject to particular regulations prescribed for their government.

(A copy) Attest,
JOHN P. ERWIN, Sec'y.
Nashville, Jan. 24, 1820—6

Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,
Porter and Beer,
And will in a short time, have PALE BEER ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flowers, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during his stay in this place.

Dead Porter, \$8 per barrel
Bottled do. 14 per dozen
Beer 7 per barrel
Do. 34 per half barrel
Do. 75 cents per Jar of 34 gallons delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
Do. 2 per dozen.

The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

*Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.
Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—534f

Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit, Sel.

OCTOBER TERM, 1819.
Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, and Wm. Shanklin—Compl. Against
Magdalen Shanklin, John Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, Robert Shanklin, Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin and George Shanklin—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
Magdalen Shanklin, guardian and mother of Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin, and George Shanklin, infants and heirs of Robt. Shanklin, dec'd.—Petitioner. Against
Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, and Robert Shanklin.—Defendants.

ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ROBT. SHANKLIN, DEC'D.

THIS day came the complainant and petitioner by their attorney, and the defendants, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On motion of the complainant by their attorney, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession.

A copy. Attest,
DANIEL B. PHILLIPS, C. J.
4-2m

Clarke Circuit, Sel.

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.
Jesse Cole, Complainant, } In CHANCERY.
Against
Leroy Cole &c. Defendants.

THE defendant, Leroy Cole, by his attorney this day produced his answer and cross bill herein, which is ordered to be filed; and it appearing to the court, that the defendant, Mary Johnson, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and answer the cross bill of the defendant, Leroy Cole, the same will be taken for confessed against her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Attest,
JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.
[4413 S. H.]

Clarke Circuit, set.

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.
Robert Kinsaid, Complainant, } In CHANCERY.
Against
Garland Overton, Defendant.

ON the motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Attest,
JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.
[4413 S. H.]



Stills for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLs and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Green River & Missouri LANDS.

WILL be given in exchange for MERCHANDISE, on such terms as will make it a profitable investment. Apply to
LESLIE COOMBS,
Lexington, or
ALEXANDER POPE,
Louisville.
Jan. 21—534n

TAKEN up by James Ritchey, living in a Fayette county, on South Elkhorn, about seven miles west from Lexington, a bright BAY HORSE, about sixteen hands high, supposed to be eight years old, no brands perceptible—appraised to sixty dollars before me the 8th day of December, 1819. A true copy from my stray book.

W. M. STONE, Jps. 8

"Don't give up the Ship."



ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER,
(SIGN OF THE SHIP.)
HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom; and those who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819—49f
N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 288, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market street next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and uninterrupted circulation of air, and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some further improvements now making, added to his own unremitted exertions to please, the Subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits, a share public patronage.

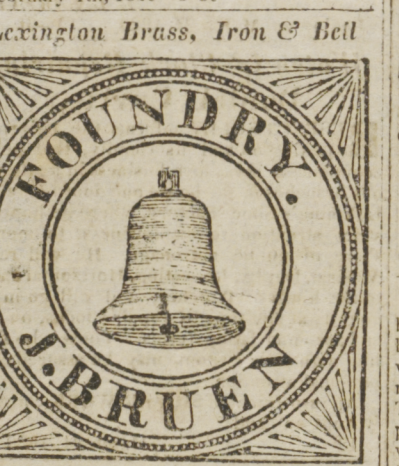
R. SMITH.
Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexington, Ky.; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please insert this advertisement once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of the "The Union," &c., No. 50, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38-5mo.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 3 miles from the mouth of Jack's Creek, a NEGRO MAN named KIT—he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, dark complexion, lame in his left ankle, of a low speech, proud carriage—he has a wife in Winchester at Mr. D. Talbott's. He can write his own name. Thirty Dollars reward will be given for said Negro if taken out of the state, and secured so that I get him, or Ten Dollars if apprehended in the state.

THOMAS BARNES.
February 4th, 1820—534t

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



Continues to carry on the FOUNDRY

ING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of
Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.
May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIGG BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and PLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—254f

For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN,
WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years; but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, sobriety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's reason for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office.
August 5, 1819—324f

10,000 lbs. IRON,

1500 lbs. WOOL, in fleece,
A small invoice of GOODS,
PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c.
To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; payment made secure.

A NUMBER OF
NEGROES,
Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired the ensuing year.
Nov. 25—434f2

WOOL.

WANTED, a quantity of clean washed sorted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette Cotton Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.
POSTLETHWAIT, BRAND & Co.
Sept. 30, 1819—404f

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the piece. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.
May 29—4f

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,
has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of
Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS;
VIEWED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware,
All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street. Lexington, 3d June, 181—234f

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a fresh and General Assortment of CHOICE SEEDS, on Main-street, next door below Mr. Logan's Curry Shop, at the Oil Cloth Factory, where also may be had

Travelling Cloaks & Hat Covers.

Warranted, or any other article in the above line—Also, on hand a large assortment of
Ready Made Cloaths.
Which will be sold on reasonable terms.

T. HICKEY.
January 14th, 1820—4f

COTTON YARNS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

(Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,) IN the neighborhood of Lexington, and having, at considerable expense, repaired the Machinery &c. and announced to the public, that the Factory is now in complete operation, and that they are ready to supply orders with COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as low as those purchased to the Eastward.—They therefore confidently expect the patronage of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,
JOHN BRAND,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
JOHN TILFORD,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
Postlethwait, Brand & Co.
Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices, where orders being left will be promptly attended to.

P. B. & Co.

Take Notice.

THE halves of seven notes for \$100 each, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Lexington and Louisville Branches, were put in the Post-office at Lexington, Ky. addressed to the subscriber, on 12th February last, and have miscarried. The other halves transmitted by a subsequent mail, have been received. Those missing are endorsed payable to my order by STANDISH FORDE.

A. No. 393, payable to J. Morrison, Lexington branch, \$100
" 340, do. do. do. do. 100
" 303, do. do. do. do. 100
" 393, do. do. do. do. 100
" 177, Louisville branch, 100
" 248, J. Morrison, Lexington branch, 100
" 249, do. do. do. do. 100

JOHN DUBARRY.
Philadelphia, Oct. 1819—45-10f

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at
The Lexington New Brewery.
Enquiry may be made of Dr. Eliza Warfield or Mr. John Brand.

October 1—404f

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assure without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to
B. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—4f

POP LARS.

THE season approaches for setting out these beautiful trees; any quantity can be obtained on application at my Garden. Those who wish to ornament their grounds, may select any size to suit their purposes.

JOHN FOWLER.
Jan. 28, 1820—44f

Reel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quickwood, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. Langhorne, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.
Dec. 17, 1819—51-3m

Dancing School.

MR. DARRAC.
Gentlemen who may feel desirous of learning the polite art of Dancing, that an EVENING SCHOOL will be opened expressly for their convenience, on Tuesday and Friday nights, from 6 until 9 o'clock, in each week. Application to be made to Mr. Darrac.

34f January 21, 1820.

5000 pounds Hogs' Bristles.

THE highest price in Cash, will be given for 5000 lbs. of clean combed HOGS' BRISTLES, at the Truss Manufacturing of the subscriber, on Main-street, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819—52-3f

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE SPEECH
OF
JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.
ON THE SUBJECT OF
Banks and Banking.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

ALMANACKS,

For Sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Lexington on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT, 40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKY, and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.
Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—494f

To Parents.

A YOUNG Gentleman wants a situation as a TUTOR in a private family who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History &c. A situation in the country in the family of a legal gentleman, where he could have access to a library, and receive for his services (in part) legal instruction, would be preferred. He would not however, have any objection to teaching of a school in the country. Unquestionable credentials to satisfactorily prove his capacity and his character will be produced.

Apply to the printers.
Fely. 3d, 1820—6-34

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KIRKS, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819—4f

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggins, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.

Aug. 20—344f

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leary.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39-4f

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Brannin's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character.

Enquire of the Printers.
June. 3d. 1819—234f

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles OF this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.

Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—304f

To the Prisoners of Baisin and Fort Meigs.

IT is well known, that the humane and patriotic citizens of Detroit, who, at their own expense, relieved many of you from Indian captivity, have heretofore refused to receive remuneration from any of you, from a belief that if they were entitled to any, it should be made by the United States. Congress have at last consented to do this act of justice. But to enable those gentlemen to obtain their claims, it is necessary for the prisoners themselves to state in writing what they know as to each case, and swear to, and cause the same to be formally certified by a justice of the peace.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to take these depositions; and will give their attendance for that purpose, at any time in Lexington during this and the ensuing month, where the ransomed prisoners, or those who have any information respecting such cases, will be pleased to call on them. Such as cannot attend here, will be pleased to inform us where their depositions may be taken; or where information respecting such cases can be procured.

THO. T. BARR,
JOHN LOWRY.
Lexington, 22d Feb'y, 1820.

Dr. BOWER of Georgetown will communicate to us any information which may be given to him on these subjects, and aid any person in taking depositions &c.

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen, that his Spring quarter will commence on Friday the 4th of March next. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac at his Ball Room.

Cotillion Parties.

Will take place as usual, every SATURDAY EVENING, when the ladies are respectfully invited.

The Evening School for Gentlemen takes place every Thursday and Friday, each week

February 25, 1820—8

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore Given,
That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, Esqrs. of George,
JAMES TROTTER, & Trotter, Jr. dec'd.
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

Take Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for 200 Dollars, given by myself to Sally Redd (since married to Yelberton Lewis,) in the month of August, 1819, and becomes due on the 25th day of December, 1820, as the same is nearly paid off by her order; but the bond not credited.

SAMUEL TORRETT.
March 16, 1820—11-34

R. A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO HIS STOCK, AN ASSORTMENT, A LARGE AND VERY WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices for CASH.

He also respectfully requests those who are in arrears with him, to come forward and settle their respective debts, either by payment or by Note.

Lex. Dec. 30, 1819—534f

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at to let Great Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.
December 30.—53

Notice is Herely Given to all whom it may Concern,

THAT my wife SALLY HART, has with out any just cause, cloped from my bed and board, and refuses to live with me, this is therefore, to forwarn all and every person from trading or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor will I make good any sale she may make of my property; but will do my utmost to recover such property. Given from under my hand this 15th day of Feb'y, 1820.

CHARLES HART, Jr.
8-3

Dancing School.

MR. SCHAFFER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that his SCHOOL for instructing of Masters and Misses in Dancing, will commence on Friday the 31st inst. in the afternoon, at Mr. GIRON'S BALL ROOM.

For Terms apply to Mr. Giron.
N. B. Days of Tuition, Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning and afternoon.

March 10, 1820—10-4f

WILLIAM SWIFT,